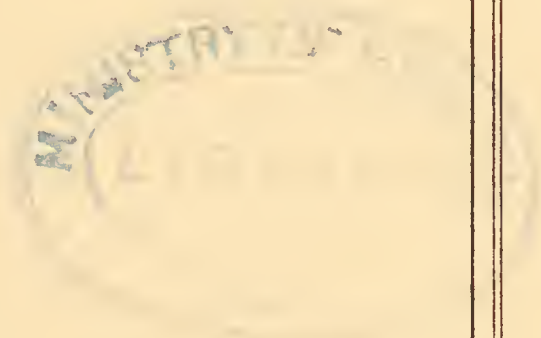


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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1951



David J. Jones

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Rugby.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present the Annual Report for 1951. It will be noted in the general statistics that the estimated population showed a decrease from that of the previous year. In April, 1951, a general census of the population of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland was carried out, when Rugby's population was returned as 45,418—that is persons normally domiciled within the Borough. The mid-year figure quoted by the Registrar-General is an estimate, and for the purposes of calculating vital statistics this is the figure that is used.

The number of births (694) has again shown a decrease from the figure of the previous year (723), and the birth-rate of 15·14 per 1,000 population contrasts with 15·46 in 1951. The rate for England and Wales in 1951 was 15·5.

The number of deaths showed an increase of 50 over the previous year, and is the highest number recorded since 1928. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for approximately 3 out of every 5 persons who died. A most regrettable increase in deaths is noted under “motor vehicle accidents”—where 11 persons lost their lives. compared with 2 in 1950. The death rate of 12·18 per 1,000 population compares favourably with the rate of 12·5 for England and Wales.

Under Section B, the Laboratory facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service was again of inestimable value to the Department. The co-operation and assistance of the members of the Laboratory at all times was greatly appreciated.

The comments made in the 1950 Annual Report regarding nursing services still apply, and the demands on the services of the nurses in the area continue to be heavy, much of their time being spent in attending aged persons. The provision of additional accommodation by the Borough and Kingsway Housing Association will assist in obtaining additional staff.

The operation of Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948, was obtained in two cases, which are more fully explained in the context. Action was taken in these two cases as an extreme and last resort, and I would emphasise that this policy will always be adopted. Aged persons are very jealous of their independence—and rightly so—but it happens that, when the Medical Officer of Health is called in to such cases, it is only after prolonged effort on the part of the Area Welfare Officer, relatives and immediate neighbours to improve the lot of the person affected. Domestic help could not have provided the care and attention necessary in the two cases to which reference has been made. I would

add that the first case died of an incurable disease within six months—and the second is now very happy and contented in his new surroundings.

The water supply of the Borough was maintained in a highly satisfactory state. All demands have been met, and the projected increase of storage capacity at Stanford will enable the undertaking to be even more secure.

Housing demands within the Borough showed little or no sign of abating. Until such demands are met—it is hoped in the not too far distant future—the question of slum clearance—re-development—all necessary in certain parts of the town cannot be achieved.

Early in the year, with the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory Service, a small exhibition and demonstration was held in the Technical College, on hygienic methods of food preparation and storage. Short talks were given by the Director of the Laboratory, your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector. It was reasonably well attended, and further efforts of a similar nature will be held in the future.

In conclusion, I would wish to thank Mr. Bartlett for his consistent zeal and co-operation throughout the year, and for his contributions to this report. In addition, my thanks are due to Mr. Fox and Mr. Smedley for details of the water undertaking and housing statistics respectively.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET.
RUGBY.

DAVID J. JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1952.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

Mayor: COUNCILLOR L. B. FOX.

Deputy Mayor: COUNCILLOR E. T. HOBLEY.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

MR. E. T. HOBLEY (Chairman); MRS. E. F. MONCK; MRS. J. TATHAM; MRS. B. A. TOWERS; MESSRS. T. A. LORD, J. G. LYNN, H. P. T. PHIPPS, E. M. TALLON.

The Mayor is an *ex-officio* member of the Public Health Committee.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health—Rugby Rural District Council.

Area Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

T. BARTLETT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

A. J. MASI, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

W. K. BEAN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

J. R. DAVENPORT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

W. G. KELLEY, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(resigned 30th June, 1951).

H. C. REEVE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
(appointed 1st December, 1951).

Clerical Staff:

MRS. R. E. FISHER.

MISS G. GILBERT.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1951.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,850
Rateable value (1st April, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£356,410
Product of a penny rate (1951/52)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,485 0s. 10d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births					<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	327	345	672	
Illegitimate	...	11	11	22	
		338	356	694	15·14

Still Births					<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	10	8	18	
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1	
		10	9	19	0·41

					<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	10	8	18	
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1	
		10	9	19	26·65

Deaths					<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
All causes	...	275	257	532	11·60
Adjusted death-rate	...	...	...	...	12·18

Deaths from Puerperal Causes *Nil.*

Infant Mortality					<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</i>
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	11	7	18	25·94
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	—
		11	7	18	25·94

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	85
„	„	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	5
„	„	Measles	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2

Area comparability factors for births and deaths have been provided by the Registrar-General. These factors, allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the populations in different areas, are used for comparing the birth-rates and death-rates with those in other areas.

Population. The mid-year population of the Borough was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 45,850, an apparent decrease of 930 compared with the figure for 1950. It should be pointed out, however, that as a result of the 1951 census the population of the Borough was given as 45,418, which proved the estimates of population for previous years to be rather high. Thus the difference between the mid-year estimates for 1950 and 1951 is not of such great significance as it would appear to be at first sight.

Births. There were 694 live births assigned to the Borough during the year, giving a birth-rate of 15·14 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Both the number of births and the birth-rate were lower than the previous year, when the figures were 723 and 15·46 respectively.

The area comparability factor for births was 1·00 and there was thus no difference between the crude and the adjusted birth-rates, which were lower than the rate for England and Wales (15·5).

The adjusted birth-rates per 1,000 of the estimated population for the years 1947–1951 are given below:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rugby	19·80	17·31	17·38	15·46	15·14
Warwickshire	20·77	18·24	17·22	15·72	
England and Wales ...	20·5	17·9	16·7	15·8	15·5

Still Births. The number of still births in 1951 was 19 (10 legitimates, 8 legitimate females and 1 illegitimate female), 5 more than in 1950.

The following table gives the still birth-rates per 1,000 total births for the years 1947–1951:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rugby	11·42	21·28	8·71	19·00	26·65
Warwickshire	19·93	20·03	19·42	18·90	

Illegitimate Births. Twenty-two illegitimate live births and one illegitimate still birth were assigned to the Borough in 1951. The numbers for 1950 were thirty-one and one respectively.

Deaths. The number of deaths assigned to the Borough during the year was 532, an increase of 50 over the previous year, and the highest number recorded since 1928.

The death-rate of 11·60 per 1,000 of the estimated population was higher than the rate for 1950 (10·30), but after applying the area comparability factor of 1·05 the adjusted death-rate of 12·18 compared favourably with the rate for England and Wales (12·5).

The adjusted death-rates per 1,000 of the estimated population for the years 1947–1951 have been as follows:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rugby M.B. ... (No. of deaths) ...	11·00 (482)	9·85 (445)	11·56 (505)	10·82 (482)	12·18 (532)
Warwickshire ...	10·68	9·62	10·78	10·48	
England and Wales ...	12·0	10·8	11·7	11·6	12·5

Maternal Deaths. There were no maternal deaths recorded in 1951.

Infant Mortality. The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 18 (11 males and 7 females) compared with 14 in 1950. The infant death-rate of 25·94 per 1,000 live births was higher than the rate for the previous year, but considerably lower than the rate for England and Wales (29·6).

The infant death-rate per 1,000 live births for the years 1947–1951 have been as follows:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rugby ...	35·83	23·02	26·35	19·36	25·94
Warwickshire ...	34·27	31·41	28·80	26·94	
England and Wales ...	41·0	34·0	32·0	29·8	29·6

Neo-Natal Deaths. The number of infants who died within 28 days of birth was 13, and in 6 cases death was due to immaturity. The death-rate of these infants was 18·73 per 1,000 live births.

The registered causes of death are as follows:—

<i>Cause of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	14	4	18
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	11	11
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	25	18	43
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	34	34	68
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	31	27	58
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	54	54	108
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	6	10	16
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	9	13	22
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	16	19
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	28	24	52
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
TOTALS						275	257	532

**CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.**

<i>Cause of Death</i>		<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
		1	2	3	4	5—52	
1.	Congenital malformation	1	—	—	—	—	1
2.	<i>Diseases of early infancy:</i>						
	(a) Intra cranial and spinal injury at birth	3	—	—	—	—	3
	(b) Other birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	2
	(d) Pneumonia of newborn	1	—	—	—	—	1
	(e) Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(f) Immaturity	6	—	—	—	—	6
	(g) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	3	3
4.	Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	All other causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
<i>Totals</i>		13	—	—	—	5	18

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Full advantage was taken throughout the year of the facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, for the examination of milk and food samples and specimens taken in relation to the control of infectious diseases.

The chemical analysis of water and sewage samples continued to be undertaken by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, on behalf of the Borough Surveyor.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

Under the terms of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council are the responsible authority for midwifery, home nursing, health visiting and for the provision of domestic help, ambulance and mental health services. The day-to-day administration of all these services, except the ambulance and mental health services, is carried out in the seven areas into which the County has been divided, the Borough and Rural District of Rugby combining to form the Eastern Area.

So far as Rugby is concerned, the services functioned satisfactorily, despite the continued shortage of staff in all branches of the nursing service. It is anticipated that the accommodation which is being provided for nursing staff by the Corporation and the Kingsway Housing Association will be completed during the present year, and, when these flats are available, it is hoped that new nurses will quickly be appointed and thus ease the burden of the existing nursing staff.

Child Welfare Centres, Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics and the School Health Services are staffed by medical officers, specialists and nurses employed by the County Council. Local voluntary workers assist at the Child Welfare Centres.

The Clinics held during the year were as follows:—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

First Aid Post, Temple Street	Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.
New Bilton	Every Wednesday afternoon.
Hillmorton	Second and fourth Monday afternoon in each month.
Bilton	First and Third Wednesday afternoon in each month.
Newbold-on-Avon	First and third Friday afternoon in each month.

ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

First Aid Post, Temple Street	Every Wednesday afternoon.
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POST NATAL CLINIC.

First Aid Post, Temple Street	Third Thursday afternoon in each month.
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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The following Clinics were held at the First Aid Post:—

Minor Ailments	...	Every Monday morning.
Ophthalmic	... ..	Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
Speech Therapy	...	Every Thursday morning.

The cleansing of verminous children was also carried out at the Temple Street Clinic.

The School Dental Clinic has been established at the Bungalow, Temple Street. A full-time dental surgeon was appointed in June, and the part-time services of an additional dental surgeon have also been obtained. As these officers are responsible for the dental care of some 8,000 school children, it is obvious that they cannot carry out all the work which is necessary, and the dental service has, therefore, continued to be somewhat restricted. To operate a complete service, including the treatment of pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers, it is estimated that at least two and possibly three more full-time dental officers would be required.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

Section 47 of the 1948 Act enables the Corporation on receipt of a written certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, to apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to be made for the removal, to a suitable place, of any person who is in need of care and attention. The application, if granted, may be for any period not exceeding three months, and may be further extended by order of the court.

Where a Medical Officer of Health and another medical practitioner certify that it is in the interests of the patient to remove him without delay, and a hospital agrees to accommodate the patient, an order may be made immediately, either by the court or by a single justice. In such cases the order shall be for the patient's detention in hospital for a period not exceeding three weeks.

Applications to the courts were made in two cases during 1951.

The first case concerned a man who was in the habit of walking round the town each day, and who, as far as could be ascertained, had no fixed abode, but slept under hedges on the outskirts of the town. He developed what appeared to be open sores on his lips, which grew steadily worse, and after examination he was thought to be suffering from a malignant disease. Application was made to the court, and an order made for his removal to St. Luke's Hospital, Rugby, for a period of three months. The order was extended for a further three months, and during that time the patient was removed to Coventry for further treatment. His condition deteriorated, however, and he died in hospital.

In the second case the patient was admitted voluntarily to Part III accommodation at St. Luke's Hospital following his discharge from the Hospital of St. Cross. After one week in Part III accommodation, he took his own discharge and returned home. Visits paid to the house proved that he was incapable of taking care of himself, and an application for his removal to hospital was made to the court. The application was granted, and the man was re-admitted to Part III accommodation. He was subsequently transferred, for treatment, to St. Luke's Hospital, and was still there at the end of the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supplies. The water supply for the Borough and adjacent Rural areas is obtained from three sources—Stanford Reservoir, the River Avon at Brownsover and the River Swift feeder at Cosford. Water is taken from the latter source during the summer months. The water from all sources is of reasonable quality, and generally hard in character. It contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents and only a trace of iron and manganese. No difficulty is experienced in the treatment of the water for the production of a public supply.

The quantities obtained from the three sources during the year ended 31st March, 1952, were as follows:—

River Avon—Stanford Reservoir	...	...	395,010,000 gallons
River Avon—Brownsover	...	...	443,430,000 gallons
River Swift—Cosford Feeder	...	...	39,810,000 gallons
			<hr/> 878,250,000 gallons <hr/>

The average quantity supplied per day to all users was 2,253,250 gallons, and the supply was maintained at all times. From the table overleaf it will be noted that the total quantity supplied was over 16,000,000 gallons more than in the previous year. The total quantity obtained exceeded the amount supplied by 53,560,000 gallons, an average of 148,000 gallons per day. This was the amount used for washing filters, etc., during purification treatment.

The whole of the Borough with the exception of 17 houses is supplied with water from the public mains.

The resident attendant at Stanford Reservoir makes regular inspections of the whole of the catchment area, and permission to enter the Reservoir grounds is only granted to ornithologists, etc.

Samples of water taken from the sources of supply, at different stages during treatment, from the pumping mains and from various points within the Borough, were submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis at regular intervals throughout the year. The analyst's reports on all samples of water going into supply stated that the results were "consistent with an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes."

Drainage and Sewerage. There are two sewage disposal works in the Borough, one for Hillmorton, and the second, situated at Newbold, serving the remainder of the Borough. The dry weather flow at the main works is 1,630,000 gallons, and at Hillmorton 180,000 gallons. At both works the method of treatment is by settling tanks, percolating filters, followed by humus tanks with some land irrigation. Practically the whole of the Borough is drained to the public sewerage system, and in most cases the foul and surface water systems are separate or partially separate.

**BOROUGH OF RUGBY—WATER UNDERTAKING.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIED.**

Year ended 31st March	Total quantity supplied during the year				Average quantity per day				Estimated population in Borough	Average quantity per head per day		
	To Borough		To Rural Districts	Total	To Borough		To Rural Districts	Total		Domes- tic	Trade	Total
	Domestic	Trade			Domestic	Trade						
1942	423,654,603	286,248,267	53,607,130	763,510,000	1,160,697	784,242	146,869	2,091,808	44,000	26·38	17·82	44·20
1943	374,259,844	257,480,556	90,239,600	721,980,000	1,025,369	705,426	247,232	1,978,027	44,000	23·30	16·03	39·33
1944	386,026,618	290,615,436	106,473,946	783,116,000	1,054,718	794,031	290,912	2,139,661	44,000	23·97	18·05	42·02
1945	380,963,026	292,757,258	107,419,716	781,140,000	1,043,734	802,074	294,300	2,140,108	44,000	23·73	18·23	41·95
1946	343,949,868	274,768,532	115,791,600	734,510,000	942,328	752,791	317,237	2,012,356	43,930	21·45	17·14	38·59
1947	356,903,458	251,524,956	113,341,586	721,770,000	977,818	689,109	310,525	1,977,452	44,000	22·22	15·66	37·88
1948	396,289,760	266,988,240	128,832,000	792,110,000	1,082,759	729,476	352,000	2,164,235	44,000	24·61	16·58	41·19
1949	363,768,250	265,983,450	122,048,300	751,800,000	996,625	728,722	334,379	2,059,726	45,500	21·90	16·01	37·91
1950	363,230,460	276,703,940	132,895,600	772,830,000	992,412	758,093	364,098	2,114,603	46,000	21·57	16·48	38·05
1951	395,498,360	286,112,140	126,942,500	808,553,000	1,084,166	783,047	347,787	2,215,214	46,700	23·16	16·74	39·90
1952	402,373,650	289,634,350	132,682,000	824,690,000	1,099,381	791,350	362,519	2,253,250	45,481	24·17	17·39	41·56

A total of 22 samples were taken at various stages of treatment at both works at intervals throughout the year, and the analyses of the final effluent gave results as follows:—

Suspended matter (total)	...	...	10–15 parts per million.
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	...	...	5·0–7·0 parts per million.
Biological oxygen demand (5 days at 18·3°C.)	...	...	3·0–6·0 parts per million.

These results may be considered satisfactory.

The scheme for the provision of additional works to cope with the increased amount of sewage has provisionally been approved by the Ministry of Health. The sewerage of houses in the Crick Road and Alwyn Road areas was commenced, and the scheme is still under construction.

Refuse Collection and Disposal. The system of refuse collection and disposal under the direction of the Borough Surveyor proceeded reasonably satisfactorily. Collections are made approximately every ten days, and disposal is by controlled tipping at two points on the outskirts of the Borough. The control of crickets and fly breeding has been achieved by the use of Gammexane dust spread over the tipping face.

Scavenging. A mechanical sweeper is used for all carriageways in the built-up portion of the Borough, and in addition 29 street scavengers are employed to deal with footpaths and the general cleanliness of the streets.

Gullies are cleansed mechanically, and the vehicle is used alternate weeks in the flushing of sewers and on gully cleansing. All sewers are flushed at least once a fortnight and gullies cleansed seven times per year.

Swimming Pools. There are two swimming pools in the town, one indoor and one outdoor. The Regent Street Baths has provision for 29 slipper baths in addition to the swimming pool, which has a capacity of approximately 85,000 gallons. Water is filtered by a Royles filtration plant, and is chlorinated before entering the pool, the turnover period being four hours. Samples of the water taken at intervals during the year were all reported to be of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity and suitable for swimming bath purposes.

The total number of bathers during the year was 88,956.

The open air pool in Newbold Road has a capacity of 250,000 gallons. Here the water is filtered and chlorinated by a Paterson plant, the turnover period being eight hours. Analyses of the water show it to be of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

The number of bathers during the year was 12,583.

Infectious Diseases. Enquiries were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors into all cases of infectious diseases where it was deemed necessary.

Disinfection in certain cases has been carried out by means of formaldehyde spray or vapour after removal of patients to hospital, or

upon notification by the Doctor in charge that the patient is free from infection.

Disinfection is also carried out after removal of cases of tuberculosis to a Sanatorium or after death.

The Sanitary Inspectors have made 180 visits of enquiry in respect of infectious disease cases and the disinfection of 70 rooms has been carried out by the Sanitary Assistant.

Rodent Control. It should be noted at the beginning of this section that from July to October there was no Rodent Operative employed by the department and this fact will be reflected in the number of treatments carried out as shown in the text. All operative schemes have continued throughout the year and during the time when there was no Rodent Operative, complaints were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The general impression gained is that a state of "momentary stability" has been reached. By that I mean that although new complaints are received, in a majority of cases the infestation is very small and is easily dealt with. It would appear that conditions within the town are under control but that re-infestation takes place by invasion, resulting in the new infestations occurring, and so long as these are reported and dealt with, a stable position will be maintained.

SEWERS. Two Maintenance Treatments, the 8th and 9th in the series, were carried out in January and October. The rather unusual length of time between treatments was the result of having no operative to deal with the matter. The results of the first treatment were rather amazing, the number of takes being phenomenally low. It was assumed that as a result of the previous treatment the rat population had been reduced to a low level and it was hoped that this low level would be maintained. The October treatment however gave a much higher percentage take, but regard must be had to the fact that the manholes treated had been specifically selected so that the treatment given was restricted to those areas most likely to be affected. An additional factor was the undue lapse of time between the 8th and 9th treatments, which was nine months, and this would have permitted a larger build-up of population than would normally take place in six months.

DWELLING HOUSES. As may be expected infestations at dwellings still continue to claim the greater amount of time and by far the greater number of these are reported to the Department by the occupiers of premises affected. Arising out of these reports 129 houses were found to be infested by rats and 32 by mice, all of which were treated successfully by one or other of the treatments laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Infestation Control Division. The number of dwelling houses inspected totalled 317. For all purposes 1,091 visits were made to dwellings, most of which were for treatments.

In no instance were costs recovered in respect of such treatments.

BUSINESS PREMISES. Including two premises where treatment was incomplete at the end of last year, 21 treatments in business premises were completed during the year.

CORPORATION PREMISES. These, as is now customary, are periodically visited, surveyed and treated if necessary and a total of 14 treatments were carried out. Sewage works and refuse tips receive particular attention and it is pleasing to report that no major infestation has occurred in spite of some neglect during the July to October period. It was perhaps fortunate that the break came at this time, for had these premises been without attention from the Autumn onwards the consequences must have been more serious.

GENERAL. The total number of premises found to be infested during the year was 194, 153 by rats and 41 by mice.

Advantage was taken of the Food Hygiene Exhibition held at the Technical College to exhibit material supplied by the Rodent Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and more considerable interest was shown by the members of the public who visited the exhibition.

Verminous Premises. The number of complaints received in respect of verminous of filthy premises was 10, and the number of visits made by Sanitary Inspectors which related to the alleged filthy conditions was 5, the remaining complaints being in respect of verminous premises which were dealt with directly by the Sanitary Assistant. During the year he made 109 visits for the purpose of treatment, 8 in respect of fleas, 20 in respect of bugs, and 81 in respect of wood beetles.

It is perhaps remarkable for a town of this size that so few visits were found to be necessary and since I do not think that anyone hesitates these days to make a complaint in respect of vermin, these figures can be taken as a very reasonable indication of the extent of verminous infestations in Rugby.

Barrier treatment using a water miscible solution of gammexane has been continued in new council houses and has resulted, in my opinion, in an effective counter measure to any possible infestation taking place in a new house.

Wood boring beetles showed considerable signs of activity in the period May to August in privately owned as well as Council houses and attempts have been made to gain control by surface treating structural timber showing any signs of infestation. It will not be possible to say for two years whether the treatment has been effective but I am reasonably satisfied that the principle on which we are working is sound.

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948. Details of action taken are tabulated below:—

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR 1951.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	42	159	9	—
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	154		8	—
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—		—	—
Total ...	196	159	17	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness... ..	5	3	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	6	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	31	15	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	42	21	—	—	—

Further progress can be reported and a considerable amount of improvement in respect of the maintenance of sanitary accommodation. Bakehouses generally are well maintained and are given regular and constant supervision.

Smoke Abatement. During the year 55 smoke observations were made on various chimneys in the town and although no specific instance of nuisance from emissions was noted there were occasions when too much smoke was being given off. The rather usual complaint of unsatisfactory fuel has been made, but in one instance in particular, a combination of circumstances has given rise to intermittent emissions and I am happy to state that in the very near future the conditions will be under better control due to the installation of automatic stokers. The advice of the Ministry of Fuel and Power has been sought and given in connection with this complaint and it is the recommendation of this department that is being followed.

Canal Boats. No inspections were carried out during the year.

Shops Act, 1950. It has not been necessary during the year to take any action under the Sections relating to hours of closing, half holiday closing and matters of a similar nature. The requirements have been well observed.

For all other purposes 115 inspections were made at premises not covered by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, under which much of the work in food shops is carried out, and under which many of the requirements of this Act have been covered. Reference is made to this action in the appropriate section of this report.

It has been necessary during the year to serve 5 informal notices and I can report that 5 notices were complied with. Shops generally in Rugby complied with the law and regulations but a constant vigil is required.

Petroleum Acts. Altogether 113 visits have been made for the purpose of inspecting and testing of installations for licensing purposes. It has been necessary to serve 4 preliminary notices and I can report that 10 notices including a number from the previous year have been complied with.

General. Reference to the analysis given below shows that there has been an increase in the number of complaints received, principally in respect of drainage defects and of rat and mouse infestations. A rather unexpected decrease is disclosed in respect of housing defects, which is difficult to explain, as one would have expected an increase. I do not think this reduction can be taken as an indication that housing conditions are better than they were, or that more repairs are being carried out, as the general impression is contrary to this view. In this connection I am satisfied that sooner or later a complete systematic house to house inspection will have to be made but I do not think that the time has arrived when this should be carried out.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1951.

	<i>Initial Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	405	947
Overcrowding	9	5
Verminous	3	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	18	19
Accumulations	22	11
Animals and Birds	18	4
Cesspools	4	3
Drainage	212	155
Drain Tests	28	1
Factories Act	54	68
Interviews	661	5
Knackers' Yards	4	1
Pail Closets	7	11
Public Conveniences	29	1
Rats and Mice	32	10
Refuse Collection and Disposal	20	98
Rivers and Streams	9	2
Sewers, etc.	179	84
Shops Acts	76	39
Smoke Observations	55	—
Water Closets	47	78
Water Supply	10	23
Timber Control	22	1
Petroleum Acts	75	38
Licensed Premises	11	41
Merchandise Marks Act	260	3
Miscellaneous	171	118
Slaughter houses	980	—
General Food	646	106
Meat Shops	72	12
Food Preparation	94	46
Ice Cream	53	17
Bakehouses	24	13
Markets	106	—
Milk and Dairies	203	6
Food and Drugs Sampling	213	39
Bacteriological Sampling	448	26
Biological Sampling	74	—
Water Sampling	4	1
Infectious Disease	129	51
<i>Totals ...</i>	5485	1985

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, 1951.

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>						<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	152
Defective Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	20
Drainage Defects, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	133
Animals, Birds, etc., improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	15
Conditions in Factories	...	...	...	...	...	12
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	192
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smell Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	30
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	43
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	12
<i>Total</i> ...						658

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1951.

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Acts ...	155	35	176	42
Housing Acts ...	1	—	2	—
Factories Acts ...	17	—	16	—
Rugby Corporation Acts ...	17	—	106	—
Shops Acts ...	5	—	2	—
Milk and Dairies ...	—	—	2	—
Food and Drugs Act ...	23	—	46	—
Petroleum Acts ...	4	—	10	—
Public Health Meat Regulations ...	1	—	1	—
Rugby Urban District Council Act ...	—	1	—	1
<i>Total</i> ...	223	36	357	43

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 3,512 visits as follows:—

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1717
Rats, Mice, etc.	...	...	...	...	852
Sampling	...	...	...	...	324
Condemned Food Collections	...	...	...	...	259
Disinfestations and Treatments	...	...	...	...	193
Drainage	...	...	...	...	97
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	70
TOTAL ...					3512

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses owned by the Corporation prior to the war was 728, of which number 116 were erected by the Rural District Council prior to the extension of the Borough boundary.

Since the war, to the end of 1951, the number of houses erected is as follows:—

Corporation:

Parkfield	...	60	Temporary Arcon 2 bedroom bungalows.
Station ...	...	54	Temporary Tarran 2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	244	3 bedroom houses.
Overslade	...	550	3 bedroom B.I.S.F. houses.
Millfields	...	12	3 bedroom houses.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	36	3 bedroom houses.
		12	2 bedroom flats.
		18	2 bedroom bungalows.

Private 171

Re-building:

(war destroyed)... 7

Kingsway Housing

Association ... 318

1,526

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1951:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Month	Pre-war Houses						Pre-fabs.	Prefabs. Re-Let	Post war Houses	Post war Brick Bungalows	Post war Brick Re-Let	Flats	B.I.S.F. Houses Re-Let	Req. Properties	Req. Properties Re-Let	Total No. of Tenancies			Total	
	N.P.		P.		B.	Total Cols. 1-15										Ex-changes	Trans-fers			
	2	3	4	3	4															
1951																				
Jan.						2		1	9	1		1		2			16	3	—	19
Feb.		1		1		2		2	5	1				3			15	1	2	18
March		1				1		3	2					1			8	3	1	12
April		1			1	1		4	2			2	1	1			13	2	1	16
May								1	1				1				3	2	1	6
June		1						1	4					1			7	4	—	11
July				1				1				1		2			5	3	3	11
Aug.						1			1	4			4	2			12	1	1	14
Sept.		1							4					1			6	5	1	12
Oct.		1		1	1					9		1	1	2			16	—	—	16
Nov.		2		3						5		1		1			11	5	1	17
Dec.		1		1				2	6			1		1			12	2	1	15
Total		9		7	2	7		15	34	20		6	7	17			124	31	12	167

Number of houses let = 124.

Number of persons (including children) rehoused = 434.

NOTE:—N.P.2 — Non-parlour, 2 bedroom type.
N.P.3 — Non-parlour, 3 bedroom type.
N.P.4 — Non-parlour, 4 bedroom type.
P.3 — Parlour, 3 bedroom type.
P.4 — Parlour, 4 bedroom type.
B. — Bungalow.
O.P. — (Column 10b, Post-war bungalow let to aged persons).

Details of the persons housed by the Kingsway Housing Association during 1951 are as follows:—

Month	Bilton Estate		Rokeby Estate		Total Tenancies
	Nominated by H.L.S.C.	Selected by English Electric Co. Ltd.	Nominated by H.L.S.C.	Selected by English Electric Co. Ltd.	
1951					
January	2	5	2	1	10
February	—	1	—	1	2
March	2	2	—	2	6
April	—	6	1	3	10
May	2	5	—	3	10
June	1	4	—	—	5
July	1	6	—	2	9
August	—	2	—	1	3
September	1	2	3	3	9
October	—	1	—	2	3
November	—	—	—	2	2
December	—	2	—	—	2
Totals	9	36	6	20	71

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- 1
(a)
Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
...
386
- (b)
Number of inspections made for the purpose
...
1,306
- 2
(a)
Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932
...
—
- (b)
Number of inspections made for the purpose
...
—
- 3
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
—
- 4
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation
...
147

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 175

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) **Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—					
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...				—

(b) **Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	31
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
	(a) By owners	...	...	37
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...		—

(c) **Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	4

(d) **Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement of room having been rendered fit	...	...	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	2
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...			3
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...			16
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...				40

- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... —
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report —

5. NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY 1,758

Housing Conditions. One sees rather than experiences an easier tendency, but there still remains a sense of frustration where housing is concerned insofar as it is dealt with by this department and again very little real progress has been made. A little patching up is perhaps the limit of our achievement, and houses which should long since have been demolished are still standing. It would not be practicable to take action for their elimination at the present time, as the rate of new house building has been relatively so slow that to attempt any action under Section 11 and 25 of the Housing Act, except in cases of dire necessity, would merely create a situation embarrassing to the Housing Committee. Any systematic work in this connection would be futile as, in many cases, the amount of work necessary to bring a lot of our obsolescent houses up to a reasonable standard would be both uneconomical and impracticable.

It will be seen from the analysis of complaints received, that complaints of housing defects have been less than last year. I do not think there is any particular significance in this but undoubtedly the figures for the next few years will show. Arising from the 152 complaints received in connection with housing, 386 houses have been inspected and 156 informal and 35 statutory notices were served in respect of defects found. As will be seen from the summary only one notice was served under the Housing Acts, the remainder of the action being taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 92, and in spite of labour and material difficulties, the number of notices complied with indicate that some arrears from the previous year have been overcome. Again it must be stated that the work which has been accomplished has resulted from complaints received, and one feels that until it is possible to go out and look for work by carrying out systematic house to house inspections real progress is not being made.

With regard to overcrowding, 17 complaints were received, but it was found that only in four instances statutory overcrowding existed, the remainder being cases where sub-tenants had made applications for Council houses and were desirous of advancing their priority for a Council house. I am reasonably satisfied that there are many cases where overcrowding apparently exists in accommodation in the occupation of sub-tenants, but when the calculation is made in respect of the whole house, it would be found that the number of occupants are not in excess of the permitted number for the house.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Meat and Food Inspection. All slaughtering for Rugby and District is carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food at the Corporation's Slaughterhouses at Rugby. All animals slaughtered are fully inspected both ante- and post-mortem, and all condemned meat and offals are sent to utilization plants for conversion.

The following tables show the number of animals slaughtered and inspected and the details of meat condemned during 1951:—

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	2128	1621	9678	1102	1528	16057
Number inspected	2128	1621	9678	1102	1528	16057
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	15	22	150	20	31	238
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	471	547	759	107	19	1903
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	22·84	35·10	9·39	11·52	3·27	13·33
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	11	56	—	4	9	80
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	203	445	—	48	—	696
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10·05	30·91	—	4·72	0·58	4·83

MEAT CONDEMNED.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole Carcasses</i>		<i>Part Carcasses</i>		<i>Offals</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts ...	26	11216	46	3048	1290	22263
Cows ...	78	39001	88	6353	3575	35739
Sheep ...	150	6398	109	755	825	3557
Pigs ...	24	2732	62	873	173	1065
Calves ...	40	1597	8	167	73	428
<i>Total ...</i>	318	60944	313	11196	4936	63052

GRAND TOTAL 60 Tons, 7 cwt., 0 qrs., 8 lbs.

It will be noted that the total weight of meat condemned has decreased this year by something approaching 5 tons in spite of an increase in the number of animals slaughtered of roughly 1,200 throughout the range of food animals killed. This decrease will only be significant if maintained for a period, but at least it is pleasing to observe that the

rise which has been experienced during the past few years seems to have checked.

It is also pleasing to note that there has been a decrease in the percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis, but again too much significance should not be attached to this decrease as the tuberculosis rate for food animals killed is still high.

During the year a case of swine fever was found in a pig and duly reported as suspect. This case was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

During the year a method of recording with regard to meat inspection based on a card index system has been introduced. It is perhaps a little early to judge, but it would appear that the information now being accumulated will be of considerable assistance in compiling records and for back reference when occasions arise.

It is interesting to note that the system of inspection which has been carried out in Rugby for many years is that which is contained in the recommendation in the Interdepartmental Committee on Meat Inspection.

During the year it has been necessary to condemn as unfit for human consumption 90 tins of cooked ham weighing 1,131 lbs. I append ~~here-~~ with a list of the countries of origin from which these were derived, showing the number of lbs. condemned from each source

France	479
Germany... ..	366
Belgium	171
Others	115

Although condemnation was for various reasons it is significant that the fragile tins used for packing were frequently found to be perforated or damaged during packing or in transit, and were the principal basic cause of the conditions which resulted in condemnation.

All other foods are subject to inspection and during the year 281 certificates of unfitness were issued in respect of the following:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins or Packets</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Cereals	10	97
Cheese	33	258
Eggs	49 (Number)	—
Ham	90	—
Fish	545	1456
Flour Confectionery	67	114
Fruit	168	294
Meat	174	1119
Milk	44	30 Galls.
Ice Cream	247	—
Poultry	4	73
Preserves	58	3
Sausages	—	138
Sugar	—	16
Tea	—	2
Soup	104	—
Vegetables	344	—
<i>Total</i>	1937	3500

Food and Drugs. Two hundred and eleven samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and the table given below summarises the results obtained and the action taken:—

Article	Formal		Informal		Action Taken
	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated	
Ammon. Tinc. of Quinine ..	—	1	4	2	Informal No. 40 Deficient of 30% Ammonia. Formal No. 77 Deficient of 32% Ammonia; Vendors warned. Informal No. 155. Incorrect Label. Stock withdrawn by Vendor.
Aspirin	—	—	1	—	
Baking Powder	—	—	4	—	
Beef Suet	—	—	1	—	
Blood Pressure Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter	4	—	—	—	
Cake Flour.. ..	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Paste	—	—	1	—	
Chicken Pie	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Chutney	—	—	1	—	
Coffee Essence	1	—	2	—	
Cooking Fat	1	—	—	—	
Cold Capsules	—	—	1	—	
Convalescent Tonic	—	1	—	1	
Cordial	—	—	1	—	Informal No. 19. Incorrect Label. Formal No. 62. Incorrect Label; Vendor warned.
Cough Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Cream	—	—	1	—	
Cream of Tartar	—	—	1	—	
Creamed Rice	—	—	1	—	
Crunchy Wheat	—	—	1	—	
Curry Powder	—	—	1	—	
Dessicated Coconut	1	—	2	—	
Dried Onions	—	—	1	—	
Fish Cakes	—	—	1	—	
Flour (S.R.)	—	—	2	—	
Fruit Pudding	—	—	1	—	
Gees Linctus	—	—	1	—	
Glucose with Vit. D.	—	—	1	—	
Grape Juice	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	2	—	
Ground Nutmeg	—	—	1	—	
Ground Yeast	—	—	—	1	Informal No. 174. Arsenic Present. Formal Sample taken in 1952.
Ground Rice	—	—	4	—	
Honey	—	—	3	—	
Ice Cream	1	—	24	1	
Indian Tonic Water	1	—	—	1	
Iodised Throat Tablets ..	—	—	1	—	
Jam	1	—	2	—	
Jellies	—	—	2	—	
Lard	1	—	—	—	
Lemonade	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Juice	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Jelly Dessert	—	—	1	—	
Malted Milk Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	—	1	—	
Marshmallow Creme	—	—	1	—	
Meat Paste	—	—	3	—	
Mentholated Honey	—	—	1	—	
Mincemeat	—	—	2	—	
Milk	58	—	—	—	
Mixed Cut Peel	—	—	1	—	
Mustard	—	—	1	—	
Nerve Tonic	—	—	1	—	
Olive Oil	—	—	1	—	
Pepper Flavoured Compound	—	—	1	—	
Quinine and Phosphorous ..	—	—	1	—	Informal No. 55. Deficient in Fat. Formal No. 86. Genuine. Informal No. 118. Unsatisfactory. Formal No. 160. Genuine.
Rose Hip Syrup	—	—	1	—	
Salad Cream	—	—	1	—	
Sauce	—	—	2	—	
Sausage Meat, Beef	1	—	—	—	
Sausages, Beef	8	—	—	—	
Sausages, Pork	3	—	1	—	
Sherry	1	—	—	—	
Sweetened Chocolate	—	—	1	—	
Tapioca	—	—	1	—	
Throat Lozenges	—	—	1	—	
Tinc. of Iodine	—	1	—	1	
Toffee Apples	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Soup	—	—	1	—	
Tonic Food Beverage	—	—	2	—	
Tonic Pills	—	—	1	—	
Uricure Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Whisky	8	—	—	—	Informal No. 85. Deficient. Formal No. 99. Deficient. Stock withdrawn.
White Pepper	1	—	2	—	
Total	91	3	110	7	

It was not considered necessary to take proceedings against the vendors of unsatisfactory samples and where warnings were necessary these were given. On the other hand it will be noticed that several informal samples were taken and found to be deficient but when re-sampled formally were found to be genuine.

The number of samples taken was in excess of the 4 per 1,000 of population standard and the variety was sufficiently wide to be representative.

Milk and Dairies. It is of interest that of the milk consumed in Rugby, 81% is Pasteurised and that 11% is Tuberculin Tested. A further note of interest is that of the Tuberculin Tested milk retailed within the Borough 5% is Pasteurised. One additional Pasteurising plant was installed during the year and duly licensed after the requisite tests had been carried out.

The position attained at the end of the year was as follows:—

Ungraded Milk	...	...	...	...	12.5%
T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	6.0%
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	5.0%
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	0.5%
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	76.0%
					<hr/>
					100.0%
					<hr/>

There are 34 distributors of milk within the Borough and premises registered include 15 dairies and 8 shops where milk is sold (3 deal only in sterilized milk). Of the distributors, 5 have dairy premises outside the Borough, 2 are dairy farmers within the Borough and 4 are dairy farmers from outside the Borough. With regard to graded milks the following licences have been issued in respect of processing or dealing in the designation indicated.

- 5 to pasteurise and deal in pasteurised milk.
- 3 to deal in pasteurised milk.
- 1 to sterilize and deal in sterilized milk.
- 3 to deal in sterilized milk.
- 7 to bottle and deal in Tuberculin Tested milk.
- 4 to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk.

In addition there is one producer-retailer from outside the area who holds a licence to produce and retail Tuberculin Tested milk. Some Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Channel Island milk is also sold within the Borough.

The table given below shows in summarised form the number of each of the various types of milk which were sampled, the purpose for which they were sampled, and the results obtained during 1951.

Type	Pasteurised		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Sterilized		Tuberculin Tested		Ungraded		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	40	2	71	2
Methylene Blue, etc.	150	12	15	2	24	—	53	12	—	1	242	27
Chemical	16	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	36	—	58	—
Total ..	184	12	19	2	25	—	67	12	76	3	371	29

From the previous table it will be seen that positive results were obtained from T.B. inoculation tests of two ungraded milks. Immediate action was taken under Article 20 of the Regulations and notices were served requiring the milk to be effectively heat treated before being sold. Reports were sent to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for action to be taken to eliminate the animal or animals responsible.

During the year each supply of milk consumed raw within the Borough was examined at least once for the presence of brucella abortus. Of the 55 samples taken, one was found to be positive and reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No occasion has arisen when it has been necessary to institute formal action.

Ice Cream. A year of further progress can be reported. Premises have improved, vendors have improved, processes have improved, and what is more important, the ice cream being sold in the town has also improved, and I am able to report that 91% of the samples submitted for the methylene blue test under the provisional grading scheme have given satisfactory results. These results compare with 87% in 1951 and 68% in 1949. Practically the whole of the sampling of ice cream is carried out during a period of six months which includes the summer months and during that period only two manufacturers failed to satisfy the overall requirements under the scheme—viz., that over a six monthly period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4. Both these manufacturers referred to whose ice cream failed came from outside the Borough and reports were accordingly sent to the Local Authorities in whose Districts manufacture took place.

There are 10 manufacturers of ice cream registered in the Borough, of whom 8 are using the complete cold mix method of preparation. There are 119 dealers registered and of these 17 sell loose ice cream and 102 the pre-packed product. The majority obtain their supplies from large manufacturers outside the Borough. There are also a number of itinerant vendors from neighbouring towns, the majority of whom are selling ice cream in the pre-packed form. A total of 180 samples of ice creams were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, for examination and grading under the provisional scheme, the results of which are shown in the following table.

<i>Grades</i>		1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	30	2	—	—	32
	Pre-packed	48	16	4	4	72
Cold Mix	Loose	44	14	6	2	66
	Pre-packed	8	2	—	—	10
<i>Total</i>		130	34	10	6	180
%		72	19	6	3	—

Food Premises. In continuation of the attention given in the last few years, 976 visits of inspection were made to food premises during this year. This was in furtherance of the work already commenced and much of it was of an educational nature. There was rather more emphasis on the requirements under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of the standard of premises and the new byelaws in respect of the handling of food. No useful opportunity has been missed in carrying food hygiene into the forefront of public attention, but nonetheless this has been done quietly and without "banner head lines." During the year a food hygiene exhibition was held at the Rugby Technical College, which was visited by a considerable number of the general public and the members and students of the College, but the response from the members of the trade was quite disappointing. The interest taken was very satisfying. The outlay and the material of the exhibition demanded explanation and members of the staff were always present to conduct parties round and explain exhibits and give short lectures to visitors on any relevant subject where particular interest was shown.

Considerable co-operation was received from the Principal of the Technical College and from the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Coventry.

It was felt that although the attendance was not large, and to some extent its value was lost to the uninterested section of the public, much good work was done, the fruits of which may be gathered in the future.

The open market on Saturdays and the open stalls at the Cattle Market on Mondays still remain a problem and considerable time has to be spent every week in maintaining as good a standard as is possible having regard to the risk of contamination of food on sale in the open air.

One cannot deny that the facilities are poor and particular attention must be directed towards the maintenance of such standards as can be attained. It is felt that food offered for sale in the open air cannot be kept entirely free from contamination.

Merchandise Marks Act. During the year most of the marking orders have been re-imposed and constant attention is given to seeing that they are complied with by traders concerned, and although some confusion did arise, at the end of the year most of the traders in the town were complying with the requirements.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no major outbreak of disease in the town during 1951. From the following tables it will be noted that the number of cases of pneumonia notified was more than double the figure for 1950, and that there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of whooping cough during the past four years. There were two deaths from whooping cough in 1951.

The six cases of food poisoning were associated with a severe outbreak in parts of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire at the end of December. The cause was traced to pork pies manufactured at premises in Northamptonshire and consignments of the pies had been sold to certain establishments in the Borough and Rural District. Investigations were commenced immediately and the co-operation of the local medical practitioners, who were informed of the outbreak, was enlisted. A total of 14 cases were ascertained, although only 6 were notified. Samples of the pies were submitted for examination and found to be contaminated with the organism salmonella minnesota, a type rarely found in this country. It was thought that the organism was imported through the medium of pork used for the manufacture of the pies. All unsold pies were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

The only case of poliomyelitis notified in 1951 occurred in a girl aged 14 years. She was admitted to hospital and the diagnosis confirmed. This was a non-paralytic case and the patient made a satisfactory recovery.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1947-1951.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	80	162	70	92	50
Whooping Cough	*	82	84	195	291
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	} 4	} 1	} 21	3	—
Non-paralytic				3	1
Measles	*	587	422	1057	469
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	34	31	37	39	88
Dysentery	3	1	2	3	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	2	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	6	17	17	14	8
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	2	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia... ..	2	4	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	*	—	27	—	10

* Figures not available.

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1951.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65+	<i>Age Unknown</i>	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	1	7	30	8	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	50
Whooping Cough	19	73	104	91	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	291
Poliomyelitis:													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	23	124	167	152	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	469
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	3	4	12	—	4	5	9	12	8	27	1	88
Dysentery	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	8
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	10

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1951.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	16	7	3	5	3	1	—	1	2	3	5	4	50
Whooping Cough	1	6	4	8	11	19	22	51	58	34	50	27	291
Poliomyelitis:													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	85	9	3	4	2	12	1	1	2	16	139	195	469
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	35	7	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	88
Dysentery	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	8
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	6	10
<i>Totals</i>	131	57	22	18	23	35	30	55	63	58	199	237	928

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The campaign for immunisation against diphtheria was continued throughout the year, and facilities provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act. Immunisation was carried out at the School Clinics, Welfare Centres, at school medical inspections and by private practitioners.

The number of children immunised during 1951 was 698. Of this number 672 were under five years of age and 26 between 5 and 14 years of age. The total numbers of children immunised at any time up to

31st December, 1951, was as follows:—

<i>Age at 31.12.51 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1951</i>	<i>1—4 years 1947—1950</i>	<i>5—14 years 1937—1946</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	70	2,068	4,583	6,721
Estimated mid-year population	3,959		6,304	10,263
Percentage immunised	54·00		72·70	65·49

Although the 5% increase in the total number of children immunised is gratifying, still greater efforts will have to be made if the “ target ” figure of 90% is to be reached.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 71 new cases of tuberculosis, 63 respiratory and 8 non-respiratory, were notified during 1951, three more than in the previous year. A further 11 cases were transferred to the Borough from other authorities, and at the end of the year there were 417 cases on the register, classified as follows:—

<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
197	144	37	39	234	183

The following table gives details of the age incidence of the new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year:—

AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.

		<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
<i>Age Groups</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
— 1	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	...	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	1
—15	...	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
—25	...	12	8	1	2	1	—	—	—
—35	...	9	6	—	—	—	2	—	—
—45	...	5	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
—55	...	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
—65	...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
65+	...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Total ...</i>		35	28	4	4	6	5	1	3

SECTION G.

Statistical Tables.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE BOROUGH OF RUGBY AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1951.

	<i>Rugby M.B.</i>	<i>England Wales</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
Live Births	15·14	15·5
Still Births	0·41	0·36
<i>Deaths:</i>		
All causes	12·18	12·5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·01
Diphtheria	0·00	0·00
Tuberculosis	0·35	0·31
Influenza	0·38	0·38
Smallpox	0·00	0·00
Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	0·00	0·00
Pneumonia	0·50	0·61
	<i>Rates per 1,000 live births</i>	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	25·94	29·6
Deaths from gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1·44	1·4
	<i>Rates per 1,000 of population</i>	
<i>Notifications:</i>		
Typhoid (—) ...	0·00	0·00
Paratyphoid (—) ...	0·00	0·02
Meningococcal infections (4) ...	0·09	0·03
Scarlet Fever... .. (50) ...	1·09	1·11
Whooping Cough (291) ...	6·35	3·87
Diphtheria (—) ...	0·00	0·02
Erysipelas (8) ...	0·17	0·14
Smallpox (—) ...	0·00	0·00
Measles (469) ...	10·23	14·07
Pneumonia (88) ...	1·92	0·99
Acute Poliomyelitis:		
Paralytic... .. (—) ...	0·00	0·03
Non-Paralytic (1) ...	0·02	0·02
Food Poisoning (10) ...	0·22	0·13
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</i>	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ... (1) ...	1·40	10·66

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>No. of Live Births</i>	<i>Birth Rate (adjusted)</i>	<i>Total No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate (adjusted)</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Deaths</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Death Rate</i>
1928	24,290	322	13.1	229	19.4	21	65	13	0.54
1929	24,350	334	13.7	289	1.9	16	48	19	0.78
1930	24,350	311	12.8	239	9.8	13	42	16	0.62
1931	24,310	256	10.5	272	11.2	16	62	25	1.03
1932	*34,433	400	12.3	356	11.0	25	62	22	1.08
1933	35,070	379	10.8	392	11.2	17	45	24	0.68
1934	35,140	443	12.6	367	10.4	20	45	25	0.71
1935	35,680	400	11.2	406	11.4	11	28	31	0.87
1936	36,080	436	12.1	412	11.5	22	50	22	0.61
1937	37,260	498	13.4	420	11.3	20	40	22	0.59
1938	38,130	544	14.6	410	10.7	21	39	22	0.58
1939	39,190	534	14.0	459	11.6	19	36	30	0.77
1940	41,670	578	13.9	508	12.2	28	47	30	0.72
1941	44,180	690	15.6	487	11.0	31	44	22	0.50
1942	43,770	705	17.1	419	9.6	22	31	24	0.55
1943	43,540	856	19.6	462	10.6	33	39	19	0.44
1944	43,930	885	20.0	406	9.3	30	34	28	0.64
1945	42,820	823	10.2	429	10.0	38	46	31	0.71
1946	43,410	858	19.7	438	10.1	27	31	25	0.58
1947	43,780	865	19.8	482	11.0	31	36	29	0.66
1948	45,180	782	17.31	445	9.85	18	23.02	37	0.82
1949	45,860	797	17.38	505	11.56	21	26.35	15	0.33
1950	46,780	723	15.46	482	10.82	14	19.36	12	0.26
1951	45,850	694	15.14	532	12.18	18	25.94	15	0.33

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

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